With stars reposing 'neath her light, And o'er the earth her beams are borne On zephyrs of the quiet night; Oh! like the gleam of fairy eves-Like dews which on the flowers sleep, Are those soft beams o'er moon-lit skies— Those rays which tremble on the deep.

Young Love is sighing 'mid her gems,
Which clothe him o'er with diamond light;
He nips the bads with thornless stems,
And clefts the air of silver night;
There, slumb'ring in the arms of bliss, He roves a maiden's charming dreams, Then sips the nectar of a kiss,
And floats away on moonlight streams.

The blooming buds which blush at morn, Expose at eve a petal'd breast; Their beauty weeps with gems at dawn, At eve they sleep in moonlight dress'd; They fill with sweets the air of night, And spread their perfume o'er the day— But, soft as moonbeams' melting light, These blooming flowers tade away. Richmond, Aug. 30, 1847.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. SPEECH OF MR. CHRISMAN,

[OP ROCKINGHAM,]
On the subject of the Extension of the Louisa Railroad; delivered before the Richmond Meeting, Friday night, Aug. 27. Mr. Chairman: At a meeting of the citizens of Rockingham, at our last court, Maj. Grattan, Mr. Coffman and myself were appointed to visit Rockingham, the purpose of conferring with its citizens on the sphiet of the collection

citizens on the subject of the extension of the Louisa Railroad. Maj Grattan and Mr. Coffman, from circumstances beyond their control, could not leave home; and I, the humblest and teeblest of the delegation, have come alone. I regret the absence of my colleagues, because they are not here to sustain me in the position in which I am placed, and because, were they here, they could present this subject to you with far more ability than I can. In appearing before you, it is not my object to deliver an oration. My ha-bits of life have not qualified me for such a task, and I have far higher objects to accomplish. I come among you as a plain man, to talk with you upon a plain matter of business, interesting to you, and interesting to the citizens of Rockingham. Had the object been to amose you with the arts of oratory, my county had not sent me here, nor would I have consented to come .-Indeed, I conceive that the imagination of this city, if such an expression may be allowed, has been amused long enough. It is time this city were fed with some more substantial aliment, to strengthen its body, and develop its growth.

Among my early recollections, was an elo-quent speech of Gen. Blackburn, delivered to the Legislature of our State, upon a grand scheme for uniting Richmond with the Ohio River, and which was to pour the produce of the great western basin into the lap of the city of Richmond.—
From that time to this, you have clung to this favorite idea. Vast sums of money have been expended upon the enterprise, and you all know the result. In the prosecution of her schemes of in-ternal improvement, Virginia, as it now seems to us all, has committed a great error—an error for the State-and an error for the city of Richmond. Had she been content for the time with the navigation of the James River, as it was then, and had she expended, beyond and above the high navigable parts of this river, the money which has been expended upon the lower line, the resources of the western part of the State would have been greatly developed—the city of Richond would have received a great accession to its commerce,-its wealth and its capital would have been greatly increased—and it would now be in a condition to command the completion of the eastern line to Richmond, and the western line to the Ohio. As it is, the city of Rrchmond has derived no advantage from the improvement. It has not perhaps received a barrel of flour, or a hogshead of Tobacco, that it would not have received had the James River Canal never been made, whilst it has actually been losing an imonce possessed, and which has been drawn off from it by the improvements which have been

made in the valley, and to the city of Baltimore and to Georgetown. commenced with the avowed design of extending It is so designated in its charter, and in all and in all the proceedings of the company hereto-fore, so far as I have been able to discover, the de sign of going to Harrisonburg, and ultimately to Parkersburg, has been distinctly avowed. It has been avowed by the stockholders, in their meet-ings. It has been avowed and advocated by the officers of the company, in a convention held in Harrisonburg, at their instance, and in a public address of the President and Directors, published to the world in 1845. If the company have heretotore wavered for one moment in their inten-tions on the subject, I have overlooked it in an examination of its proceedings. I have discovered that an act was passed by the Legislature, March 27, 1838, authorizing the company to construct a lateral branch to Charlottesville. which they declined to do; but, in that very act, it is declared that it is desirable to extend the road in the line designated in the act of incorporation, for the purpose of increasing the profits on the stock held by the Commonwealth, and by individuals, and for the further purpose of securing to the citizens of Albemarle, Greene, Orange, Madison, Rockingham, Culpeper, and portions of Spott-sylvania and Louisa, the benefits of this im-provement; and the Board of Public Works are authorized to subscribe three fifths of the money necessary for the purpose. And now, when there is some prospect of the road accomplish-ing the intentions of the Legislature, and the inentions of the company, as repeatedly de-clared by both of them, Albemarle becomes a bid-der for the line. She comes forward, under of the proceedings of the company, or by any rea-sonable prospect of success, and proposes to turn the road nearly at right angles from its present line, at Gordonsville, make it override the James River Canal, rob it of its tonnage, make it a rival and a competitor instead of a friend and ally in a common cause; crippling, and, in the end, not only killing each other, but killing perhaps the whole internal improvement system in Virginia. And this is to be done, too, when the ing under the recent decision of our Legislature in refusing to the Baltimore Company the righ of way, and when the hope was held out to them that the State would adopt the line of the Louisa Railway, and prosecute it to the Ohio river at Parkersburg. What are the inducements thus to defeat and set at defiance the will of the Legis lature? What are the inducements thus to de part from the intentions of the company, as deducements thus to eripple and make the James

whether it is to be overlooked, in the extension of the Louisa Railway, and whether it shall be ty of Jefferson, is the most fertile part of this fer-tile Valley. The county of Rockingham, leaving out our mountains and our mountain sides, and confining the estimate to what may be considered Valley land, contains about 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres. About 120,000 acres are supposed It is cultivated in what may be termed a mixed system of husbandry—in corn, wheat, oats, bar-ley, &c., and a part of it is annually in grass, and devoted to grazing About one acre in five is cultivated in wheat; and allowing the average product of a series of years to be ten bushels to the acre, which is a safe calculation, we have 400,000 bushels of wheat. Of this quantity 160,-000 bushels may be estimated for consumption and seed, leaving 240,000 bushels, equal to 50,000 harrels of flour, for sale. This is a sale estimate. According to the census of 1840, we had 38,000 to fattened; and, estimating one half for consumption, we will have 15,000 hounded weight for transportation and sale. In addition to this, we graze in the country, for market, three or tour shows and cattle, and a considerable number of sheep. Our sheep hashandry is increasing, and our rivers, and instead of developing the Richard Ridder Meach has been duly elected a representative in the next Congress of the Richard Ridder Meach has been duly elected a representative in the next Congress of the Montezumas. And if you shall fix your of the Montezumas. And if you shall fix your sheep hashand and almost every other article of pro-

lance, wasting upon our hands, and for which we would be glad to find a market. If the Railroad were extended to Harrisonburg, Richmond would have full command of all this trade, and many of these articles would come to you in a condition far superior to the condition in which you receive them now. A variety of vegetables would come to you fresh from the val ey. Veals, lambs and muitons, and, after a little, fat cattle would come to you upon the railway, as they now go to the London market from all parts of Eng-land, and to the Boston market upon the Albany land, and to be boston market upon the Alvany Railroad, and without that deterioration of their flesh which results from long travel on the hoof. We would daily send you supplies of fresh butter from our mountain-dairies, of a quality far superior to those with which your city is supplied. We would perhaps send you milk also, for I have learned since I arrived among you, that milk is carried in large quantities from Albany to Boscarried in large quantities from Albany to Bos-ton, a distance of 200 miles. Thus you have a glance at the amount of produce and commerce glance at the amount of produce and commerce in which you are interested, in the county of Rockingham. But this is not all the interest you have in this section of our Valley. The produce of the lower end of the county of Augusta, and the upper end of Shenandoah and Page, (the most terrile parts of these three counties) because here with the upper end of Shenandoan and Page, (the most fertile parts of those three counties,) together with the produce of Pendleton, which would be commanded by a Railroad to Harrisonburg, and which now goes down the Valley, may be safely estimated as equal to the productions of Rocking. ham. If, then, you double the productions of the county of Rickingham, making 100,000 barrels of flour and 30,000 hundred weight or pork, in two items, and then look at the amount of trade that will flow back from your city to this section, if you command its produce, and you have some onception of the importance of the commerce of conception of the importance of the commerce of this section of the Valley to the city of Rich-mond. The whole of this district, as hereby indicated, leaving altegether out of view the mountainous parts of it, contains about one thou-sand square miles. In looking at the map, you will find that here the Valley is broader and less interrupted by mountains than above and below. You will find the proportion of river and below. You will find the proportion of river and creek lands greater. The rivers are more numerous, and the creeks have greater length. You will find that the South river, Middle river, North river, the Shenandoah, and the North Branch of e Shenandoah, have an extensive line in this district. You will find that Christian's Creek, Naked Creek, the Glade and Mossy Creek in Augusta; Muddy Creek, Cook's Creek, Cub Run, Smith's Creek, and Lenvil's Creek in Rockingham; Holman's Creek, and Mill Creek in She-nandoah; and the Hawk's Bill, in the county of Page, and numerous smaller creeks, water other large portions of this section. The rivers have upon their banks a large portion of rich alluvial and. The creek lands are fully as productive and fully as valuable. A considerable propor-tion of these lands are now worth fifty dollars an acre. Upon Lenvil's Creek, in the county of Rockingham, there are some thirty square miles of this rich land in a body; and if I owned it, I would not give it, for purposes of cultivation, for all the land that came under my eye from Rock-fish Gap to the city of Richmond. There is not in the Valley, and, so far as my knowledge ex-tends, there is not in the State of Virginia, lying in a compact form, so large a body of such fertile and productive land as there is in this section of and productive land as there is in this section of the Valley. Nor is there any body of land, of the same extent, that is so well cultivated. Its productiveness is owing as much to the character of its inhabitants, as to the quality of the land. It is inhabited by some forty thousand people—by men of sound heads and strong arms—men who cultivate their lands with their own hands, and

who work with industry and skill-men whose strength is not wasted in misdirected efforts. Those who have slaves work with them, or superintend them, and the slaves in this district are far more efficient than the slaves in Eastern Virginia. A large proportion of our people are of that Duich population that have been reviled and derided by our publications of the day, and whose character is so little understood. It industry and economy are virtues; if to understand their own alone, be commendable, then these people are not without merit. They were the pioneers in the improvement of our agriculture, and it is to them that we are indebted for the superiority of our culture over other parts of the State. Many of them are members of the religious societies of Dunkards and Menonites, whose system of policy is a model of philanthropy and charity. Supporting their own poor in the way in which they been accustomed to live; aiding those who are During the progress of the construction of the James River Canal, the Louisa Railroad was out interest; helping those who have been unforcommenced for the purpose of reaching a trade tunate, with a liberality that I have never witand accommodating a part of the country which nessed among any other people; forbidding litiwith the aid of the State, for its immediate extengation; condemning all kinds of extravagance, and speculation and hazard; and relying upon industry and economy for competency and hap-piness, they deserve to be regarded as a subject of admiration, not of containely and reproach.

In many respects they are ahead of the age in which they live. Condemning wars as antichristian and in violation of the precepts of an enlightened wisdom, it would be well it the na-tions of the earth would learn from them. And upon this very subject of railways, they have been ahead of their neighbors. When we were constructing our McAdamized road down the Valley, a few years ago, so well convinced were some of these people of the superiority of railways, that they would not concur with us, and would not red aid us in the undertail red aid us in the undertails and would not aid us in the undertaking; and now the most liberal subscriptions we have to the Louisa Road, are on the part of some of them. Experience has decided that they were right, and we were wrong In some of my opinions, I may not always have agreed with these people. I think they are in error as to the education of their

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of Richmond, I have done what I came down here to do. I have given you such precise and actirate information as I have, as to the lands, the productions, and the character of the citizens of that portion of the Valley which I have described to you. You gentlemen can induction that portion of the Valley which I have described to you. to you. You, gentlemen, can judge better than I can what its commerce will be worth to the city of Richmond; and the Louisa Railroad company can judge what its tonnage and its travel will

The times are in our favor; labor and produce be worth to the railway. You can certainly command it, it the road be extended to Harrisonburg; and it will as certainly be lost to you forever, if the railway be diverted from its present line. Before I leave this branch of the subject, I want o present to you a view of it, not as the statement of a fact, but in the way of an opinion. I have long been familiar with this district of country, and I am satisfied that the whole of its productions have been doubled in the last twenty years. And I am equally confident that we have equal capacity to double again in the next twenty years. capacity to double again in the next twenty years. In these opinions I have the concurrence of our judicious and observing men. If they be correct, then at the end of twenty years this district will send to market 200,000 bbls. flour, equal to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 60,000 hundred weight of pork, and all other things in proportion. This will be true, whether we get the railroad or not.
And if, in the mean time, the railroad be made are the inducements thus to alienate that large body of its friends, extending from the county of Louisa to the Ohio river, in the Northwest, and

That it will be great, will be conceded by all.—

children. But this thing of education, like other

things, has is humbugs, and this perpetual cant about Education, which we have now a days, is not one of the least of the day. If they educate their

children too little, some of us educate ours too

much. Our sons, who have been kept at school

during the whole of their minority, have their

hodies enfeebled and their judgments enervated

to transform them into bitter enemies, not only to this improvement, but to the whole internal imwe will have a railway. If the Louisa Rail Road shall take the Southern line, we shall then apply for a Rail Road down the Valley to Winchester; and, in my opinion, we will make it.—We are now aroused to its importance, and if City of Richmond, in overlooking that important trade which now goes down the Valley to Baltimore and Georgetown, from the county of Rockingham, and the adjoining counties, and which the President and Directors of the Company re-We are now aroused to its importance, and it Richmond shall be, Baltimore will not be, indifferent to our commerce. But we do not desire this. We are Virginians. We take no pleasure in helping to build up a rival city in another State. public 1 I have come, sir, to the City of Richmond to give you precise and accurate informa-Now what are the inducements to overlook this important Rockingham trade, and that which lies tion of the extent of this trade, and when you have heard me, you will perhaps be able to decide beyond it, and that, too, which lies on this side of Rockingham, beyond Gordonsville, and to place it were, in the lap of our mountains, its teerning fields of grain, its green and luxuriant pastures, and its cattle upon a thousand hills, are objects of admiration to every passing traveller. And that section in which the City of Richmond is most interested, with the exception perhaps of the country of Jefferson, is the most fertile part of this fertile Valley. The country of Part of this fertile Valley. The country of Part of this fertile Valley. it shall have reached the Ohio river, that it can that the country bordering on this long line to the Ohio river, will in time afford a greater amount of trade, but the habits of the people must first be changed. They must first be converted into farmers, and their lands brought into cultiwation. At present, along this line from the head waters of the James River, of that kind of produce which finds its way to market on railways, I suppose very little more is now produced, than In human affairs it is not wise to overlook a cerrain and attainable good, for one that is more remote and uncertain. Before this Railroad shall reach

you may find yourselves in the condition of the child that seeks to find new silver at the end of the rainbow.

The most specious argument that I have heard in favor of extending this road to Guyandotte in-stead of Parkersburg, is the advantage of tapping the river below the sandbars that intervene be-tween these two points, and below the ice, which obstructs the navigation of the river more above than below Guyandotte. In this there is some plausibility; but its force is very much abated by the circumstance, that before our road shall reach the Ohio river, our neighbors will have run around us. The Ohio river will not only have been tapped at Wheeling, or at the mouth of Fishing Creek, by the Battimore and Ohio Railroad, but it will be tapped at Cincinnati by another road from Cincinnati to meet the Baltimore road at the mouth of Fishing Creek. The line is already surveyed and pronounced a good one. Subscriptions are already taken up to make the road, and Chilicothe and Columbus are competitors for it. While we are deliberating they are acting, and, before we shall get to the Ohio, they will have taken the travel, and perhaps no they will have taken the travel, and perhaps no inconsiderable part of the tonnage also, off the water, and placed it upon the land. The greater speed and the greater safety of the railway will have accomplished this. Perhaps, too, before we shall reach the Ohio river, the Mississippi will have been tapped at Saint Lonis by the railway now projected to extend from Cincinnati to that point. Georgia, too, and Tennessee, are proposing to unite their railways at the Tennessee line, so to unite their railways at the Tennessee line, so to unite their railways at the Tennessee line, so that they will have a continuous line from Georgia to Nashville; and this line, it may be, will have been extended to the Ohio below, or to the Mississippi river, by the time our road shall reach the Ohio above. It may be, 100, that by that time it will be as wise to strike for points upon important railway lines, as for points upon navigable rivers. Sir, if in this discussion I have suggestrivers. Sir, if in this discussion I have suggested any idea worthy of your attention, it is this idea: That in a few years the progress of our improvements will have taken the travel, and no inconsiderable portion of our commerce, off the water, and placed it upon the land. This, it is believed, will be done upon the Hudson, the straightest river in the United States—a river whose navigation is safe, and upon which steamboats run with more sneed. perhaps, than upon any other with more speed, perhaps, than upon any other river in the Union. If this can be done upon the Hudson, how much more certainly will it be done upon our crooked Western rivers, where navigation is rendered hazardous by snags, and sawyers and rocks, and sand bars.

The time then is gone by for entertaining the idea, that any one improvement can monopolize the trade and travel of the Ohio, or of the West. More liberal ideas must prevail. Let us then look first to that which is nearer home. Let us

look first to what we know is practicable and attainable, and not divert our attention from this by dreams of what is more remote and uncertain. The tunneling of the Blue Ridge is the great enterprise of Virginia. Let us unite our strength, and bend all our energies to its accomplishment. Let us break down this great barrier between the Eastern and Western divisions of the Commonwhich has made us in a great degree a divided people. Until this shall be done, the great advantages of the railway system cannot be made available to the State, or to the city of Richmond And when it shall be done, then the different portions of our State may be brought to concu in their sentiments and in their opinions, and we may be united and harmonized into one peo-Then we shall no longer hear of the conflicting interests of New and Old Virginia. It will be forour State a great and glorious achievement, and it ought to be undertaken on State account. Sir, I do not know that I have done any thing for which I deserve to be remembered : but it I could, in some small degree, contribute he accomplishment of this great enterprise-if I could connect my humble name with its achievement, I should feel that I had not lived alto-gether in vain. When this tunnel shall be made, the commerce of Western Virginia will flow through the Blue Ridge, like the congregated waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah.
The city of Richmond will feel the impulse, and it will thence move forward to higher destinies -As a citizen of the county of Rockingham, I feel a deep interest in the construction of this tunnel; but if I were a citizen of Richmond, if I were the owner of property, or if I were a man of bu-siness in this city, I should feel still more. Let us, then, extend the Louisa Road to Powell's Gap, in the line prescribed in its charter. It is the nearest point to the city of Richmond, and it is the shortest line to the trade of our fertile Valley. Let us, if we can, induce the Legislature to unsion to Harrisonburg. The line, too, to Powell's Gap is not only the shortest line to the Blue Ridge, but it passes over ground of the very best character for a permanent and substantial railway .-It passes almost the whole way upon a dry and level dividing ridge. It requires no deep cutting and embankmen, and requires less bridging than any line of the same length that can be found in Virginia. If this tunnel shall be made, it will be but a few years until a double track will be re-

the shortness of the line, and the excellence of the ground, will save to the company from 100, 000, to \$150,000, besides the expense of a strong bridge over the Rivanna and other streams in Al-Now, if you, gentlemen of Richmond, have an opinion of the importance of this tunnel, that corresponds in any degree with the opinions of the citizens of Rockingham, and if you can bring your citizens and the people between you and the Blue Ridge to co operate with us, as we are you, gentlemen, can induce the people on the east side of the Blue Ridge to subscribe the sum of of Rockingham will meet you with an equal amount of money and pledge it for the extension

quired from the tunnel to Richmond. A new

track of the most substantial character will be re-

quired for the heavy downward tonnage. The present track will be sufficient for the tonnage

westward. In the construction of this new track

The times are in our favor; labor and produce are not extravagantly high, and the work can be now more cheaply done than it can be under a more expanded currency and high prices. Let us have no longer any contest with the county of Albemarle. Instead of 100 000 dollars, let us offer to the Louisa Railroad 200,000 dollars, and this will be the conclusive. Nor need we have any controversy with the people of Augusta. There is no reason why the people of Augusta shall feel any jealousy of the Northern line. It is always dangerous to make prophecies, but he who looks at the progress of things around him, and the progress that public opinion is making, hazards but little in affirming that, if this tunnel shall be made through the Blue Ridge, it will not be many years before we shall have two lines taking their departure from a central point in the Valley, which will accommodate us all. Let us abandon our narrow views, and adopt more liberal ideas. Let us abandon the idea that any one line can monopolize the advantages of railways. And now let me admonish you not to be alarmed, if the Eugineer shall report that the tunnel at Powell's Gap will cost more than the tunnel at Rockfish Gap. The advantage of the Northern over the Southern line, are so preponderant and overbalancing, as to warrant a much larger expenditure at Powell's than at Rockfish, and let the expenditure be what it may, it cannot be com-In conclusion, let me say to you, that if we shall undertake to engage the State in this great and important enterprise, we must act with wisdom and discretion. We must conciliate all interests, and wake up the jealousies of none. And, let me ask, is this Louisa Railway such a favorite of the Legislature—is it so strongly entrenched in the affections of the State, that it can afford to cut loose from all its friends in the Northwest from the county of Louisa, and set at defiance all the friends of the James River Canal that will

be injured by it? Has it such Herculean strength that, like one of its own engines, it can go forward in defiance of friends and toes ? Sir, let its past history tell. THE BRUNSWICK DISTRICT .- OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRE!—Our native district in Virginia, (says the Columbus Democrat,) the Mcherrin district, as it used to be called, where John Randolph said neither a traitor nor tory could breathe, has gloriously done her duty. Our old friend, Richard Kidder Meade, as true a Deold triend, Richard Richard a Virginian morrat and as noble-hearted a Virginian wild, and withal a gentleman of high talents and extensive acquirements, both as a lawyer and a politician, is elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dromgoole, by the immense majority of 360—we say immense, and so it is in comparison with Dromgoole's majority, which was only 13. This we consider one of the greatest Democratic victors, we consider one of the greatest Democratic victor, the day. A thousand cheers for our old mand should be suitably noticed in the official report of his superiors.

or of this town, and the Sheriffs of the various counties, composing the Second Congressional

Wednesday Morning, September 1, 1847. It is unnecessary for us to spin out long arguments in vindication of the justice of the war, when we find such confessions as the following in leading Whig journals like the N. Y. Courier. In maintaining the justice of the war on our part, in requiring that Mexico should indemnify us for our expenses, in advocating the acquisition of additional territory and in denouncing the "disgrace" of evacuating the Mexican territory, through a refusal of supplies by Congress, this prominent Whig journal rans counter to Mr. Botts and the Whig politicians of that ilk. Such concessions are worth columns of argument,-

The case is thus presented in the Union: WHIO CONFESSIONS .- The truth seems, in part at least to be forthcoming from some of the Whig journals. We commend to the curious in such matters the following naive confessions of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, in respect to the justice of the war, and the causes out of which it arose. The Courier and the Tribune are amus-ing themselves and their readers by a discussion the question whether the war with Mexico is, on our part, an offensive or defensive war. To prove our war a defensive war, the Courier ar-

gues and avers as follows:
"Our answer to these questions differs essentially from that given by the Tribune. The annexation of Texas was, beyond all controver-y, the causa causans of the existing war. Mexico had declared in the most solemn and explicit languages which sensitive can use towards another. guage which one nation can use towards another, that annexation would be considered equivalent to a declaration of war. We had then, and we have now, no right to suppose that in that assertion Mexico meant any thing more or less than she said. The Tribune at that time, like all the she said. The Tribune at that time, like all the Whig and many of the Locotoco papers, believed her declaration, and opposed annexation as certain to involve us in war. Annexation, nevertheless, was effected; and the most eminent statesmen of this country have demonstrated the rightfulness of this act, so far as the countervailing claim of Mexico is concerned. The argument of Mr. Webster upon that point, in reply to the Mexican Secretary, M. de Bocanegra, seems to us perfectly unansweroble; certainly, thus far, it stands unanswered. Mexico, therefore, chose to consider an act of the United States, which they had a perfect right to perform, equivalent to a de claration of war; and upon the performance of that act the Mexican generals were instructed by their Government, as is now known, to prosecute the war which they assumed the United States, by the act of annexation, had declared. They accordingly crossed the Rio Grande, not (as the Tribune intimates) in the simple exercise of their ordinary service, but for the special duty of attack ing and destroying the American army. They were there met and repulsed by our troops; and the war, thus commenced, was prosecuted by ei-ther party, to the utmost of its ability, in spite, moreover, of renewed and earnest proffers of

peace upon our side.
"Within these limits, in our judgment, lies the whole case. The march to the Rio Grande—the occupation of the disputed territory—these and many similar questions usually discussed in this connexion, do not touch, in our view, the actual ause and essential character of the war, but only the wisdom and prudence of Mr. Polk and his

We subjoin, also, from the same article, the following pungent and stinging sarcasm upon the flagrant self-contradiction of those leaders of the Whig party who took good care to preface their wholesale denunciations of the war, by first record-ing their votes for its prosecution. We should be glad to see some of the Whig journals volunteer an answer to this part of the case, as put by the

"We have set forth these opinions to show that we do not urge or desire the Whigs to vote supplies to prosecute an unjust and a wicked war.—
If the great body of the Whigs in Congress believe the war to be unjust and wantonly wicked, they should have acted in accordance with this belief at the outset. They should never have given the President the means of prosecuting it.— Our troops should at once have been recalled, and not allowed first to penetrate to the heart of Mexico. The fact that they did not act thus, proves that they did not think thus: and if they did not that they did not think thus: and if they did not think thus then, why should they either think or act so now? Congress certainly has the power, as the Tribone contends, to refuse supplies, and thus compel our armies to do, what all the power of Mexico cannot force them to do—namely, evacuate the Mexican territory. But such action the party. In the dwelling of one of the Mexican the mexican training of one of the Mexican territory. But such action as this would discuss us in the eyes of the world, which is a much more serious matter than the Tribune deems it, while it is not demanded either by justice, by right, or by the Divine command. It is very likely that the war may involve additional expense; but we mistake greatly the character of the Whigs it they mistage greaty the character of reputation and ho-nor. Mexico can restore peace at any moment she pleases. From the fall of Monterey to the present time she has had the election between peace or con-tinued war. She has chosen war, and so long as this remains her choice, the must expect to indem-nify us for the expense to which she subjects us. The war will undoubtedly result in the acquisition of aditional territory, which will remain the pro-perty of the "American people of 1860 or 1880" as well as of the present day. Why then, should the latter retuse to bear their proportion of what-ever may have been its cost"

A Court of Enquiry has been held at Puebla, on the demand of Col. Riley, who complained that neglect or injury resulted to his brigade as that neglect or injury resulted to his brigade as not know when we shall move on, but, if at all, well as to himself, through some discrepancies, I think somewhere about the 1st of September. willing to co-operate with you—and if all of us to himself, through some discrepancies, together can induce the State to undertake this tunnel, a new era will dawn upon Virginia. If reports of sub-commanders in the battle of Cerro Gordo. The members of the Court were Maj. money that is now required to extend this road to the eastern base of the mountains, the citizens Clarke, 6th infantry. We give the opinion of Clarke, 6th infantry. We give the opinion of the Court, as elucidating some of the points in that great battle. We ask attention to the pas

sage which we have put in Italics: "The Court of Enquiry, after a patient and la borious examination of the orders, reports, docu-mentary and other testimonials, submitted by the parties, find the following statement of facis, in regard to the services of Col. Riley and his brigade, on the 18th of April last, in the battle of

Cerro Gordo, viz:
"In the dispositions by Brig, Gen. Twiggs of the forces composing the 2d division of regulars in that battle, the 1st brigade, commanded by Col. Harney, moved forward, assaulted in front and carried at the point of the bayoner the main works of the enemy on telegraph hill, hauled down the Mexican flag from the tower, and ran

up the American. "Col. Riley, then commanding the 21 infantry "Col. Riley, then commanding the 21 infantry and 4th artillery, was ordered to move with his command to the right of the telegraph hill, to intercept the Jalapa road in the rear of the Cerro Gordo pass, and cut off the enemy's retreat; and had commenced the movement, when the enemy's skirmishers, from the spur of the mountain extending off to the Northwest of the main crest, and the graph his callarmers had a first that Geril opened upon his column so hot a fire that Gen'l Twiggs directed a portion of the 2nd infantry to dislodge them. The enemy appearing in consi-derable force, this detachment was followed by two others, and afterwards by the entire regiment and a portion of the 4.h artillery, under Major

Gardner. "This force, thus diverted from its original des tination, became hoty engaged with a large force of the enemy, which it immediately drove from its position and pursued up the spur of the mountain until the advance, becoming exposed to the fire of a portion of Colonel Harney's command, was compelled to take shelter under the crest of the mountain, upon which stood the main work.

"The enemy having been thus driven from telegraph hill by the gallant advance of the two brigades-Harney's in front, sweeping over the top, and Riley's in reverse—the advance of Ri-ley's command was ordered against a battery of five guns, seen on the Jalapa road in the rear of the Cerro Gordo pass. Col. Harney's command having taken possession of the enemy's guns on the hill, now turned two of them upon the retreat-

ing enemy and this battery.

"About the same time a portion of Gen. Shields' brigade of volunteers made their appearance in front of this battery—three guns of which kept front of this battery—three guns of which kept up a brisk fire against the troops on the hill and Col. Riley's advancing forces, whilst the other two were directed against Gen. Shields' command, (a part of which was rapidly advancing in front of the battery, whilst another portion was flank-ing the enemy's position to cut off his retreat,) un-til the advance of the two brigades closed up to a short distance, at which time the enemy about

3. The General-in-Chief approves of the pro-ceedings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry, in

duction that is found in a fertile and highly cultivaled country.

In some seasons, we have fruit in great abundance, wasting upon our hands, and for which due also to say that in the part assigned, on the same occasion, to Brig. [now Major] Gen. Pillow, and his volunteer brigade, the batteries attacked by them, were found much more formidable, than that leader, or the General-in-Chief, had sup-

"4. The Court of Inquiry, of which Major

Gen. Pillow is President, is dissolved.
"By command of Maj Gen. Scott "H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. Gen'l."

Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., of Philadelphia, will deliver the address on the occasion of dedicating the handsome new Masonic Hall at Martinsburg. The Gazette of that place, alluding to his devoted championship of the Masonic Or-

"When the mobocratic fury of anti-Masonry was at its height, the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, yielding to the fanatical and turbulent spirit of the times, caused Mr Chandler to be arrested, and brought to the bar of the House, and upon his refusal to "reveal the secrets of Masonry," imprisoned him for contempt If we mistake not, Mr. Dallas, the present Vice President of the United States, and the venerable Mr. Harrer of the Chambersburg Repository, were the companions of his imprisonment."

Prof. McClintock, who was charged with having participated in the mob which rescued two slaves from Mr. Kennedy of Md., and which resulted in the death of Mr. K., has been acquitted. Twelve of the twenty negroes tried at the same time were found guilty by the jury at Carlisle, Pa. Much interest was felt to know the sentence of the Court. A pardon from the Governor is anticipated by the prisoners.

FROM CALIFORNIA .- By telegraph from Cincinnati it is stated that General Kearney and suite arrived at St. Louis on the 24th August .-He lett California on the 18th June. Col. Fre mont was under arrest, left at the same time, but remained at Fort Leavenworth to come down by the next boat. 'The Indians were quiet. Prospects in California were peaceful. Col. Mason was left in command of the fleet off the coast, consisting of the Columbus, Congress, Portsmouth, Dale, Warren, Lexington and Erie.

[From the N. Orleans Picayune, Aug. 24.] Later from the Rio Grande.

Since our last there have been several arrivals from the Brazos, by which we have the Matamoras Flag of the 11th, 14th and 18th inst. Much the most important intelligence by this arrival is contained in the following, from the Flag of the 18th: ANOTHER MASSACRE - Intelligence was received

on Saturday last, confirmed since by letters from Cerraivo to the 9th inst., that a scouting party of

twenty-seven Texans, commanded by Capt. Bay-lor, ordered out by Col. Abbott, commandant at Cerralvo, to scour the country between that post and Monterey, had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans, and all had been killed but three. Our letters inform us that Captain Baylor left Cerralvo on the 6th inst., and following out his instructions, visited several ranchos in the neighborhood of where the recent attacks had been made upon the trains. At two of these ranchos goods and property captured from the trains were found secreted in the houses, and the guilt of a participation in these robberies being clearly proven against the Mexican residents, the property was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burned, and several known desperate characters killed. With three prisoners which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning to the main road, when he found himself surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the trains previously. He was completely hemmed in, and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, killing many of them the first discharge of five control of the same. first discharge of fire arms. Three of the party effected their escape by crawling into chaparral, and got into Cerralvo dreadfully lace-rated with thorns. When they last saw Captain Baylor he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their the chief alcalde of Cerralvo to Canales, informing him in whose possession he had placed certain goods captured from the trains, which he (Canales) had empowered him to dispose of in Cerralvo, and also giving him to understand that if he stood in need of arms, horses or men, he had but to make his wishes known and they would be attended to. These letters were Capt. B's possession when attacked, and have been recovered by the Mexicans. In consequence of the report made to Col. Abbott, he has had the alcalde and several other influential Mexicans

arrested. After confirming the above, an officer in the Massachuseus regiment writes from Cerralvo to a friend in this city, under date of the 8th of Au-

gust:
"The two last trains up were attacked, and thirty or forty pack mules cut off from each.—
A train left here yesterday for Monterey and we have positive information that some 400 Mexicans are lying on the road to cut them off. I do The Flag has become satisfied that all inten-tions of an advance towards San Luis by the column of Gen. Taylor have been abandoned.—
The Clag condemns this course; considering it an essential step on our part to occupy San Luis Potosi, and open communications from that city to Mexico.

G-n. Marshall and Major Churchill passed up

the Hio Grande on the 17th inst., on their way to oin Gen. Taylor. Here is a paragraph from the Flag of the 14th

that may interest some of our cotemporaries-"a respectable Delaware Indian" particularly:
"Mr. F. Fischer, from Matamoras, authorizes
a statement in the New Orleans National that Col. Davenport, commanding here, had read an

whence they discerned the American encamp-ment at Papagallas, and all but one of the escort got into the encampment before morning. The Mexican muleteers, and all the merchandise, amounting in value to some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, fell into the hands of the Mexicans. Only one American was known to be killed, though several were missing. The downward train broke up their encampment at Papagallas in the morning, and came on to Cerralvo without molestation. In passing the spot where the attack had been made the evening previous, no vestige of the property had been left. The body of the wagoner was found a short distance from the road, and buried. Canales commands the robbers who have proved so successful in their torays of late.

THE TRAIN UNDER MAJOR LALLY .- One of the Patria's Vera Cruz correspondents writes that the train under Major Lally has been a seschooner Primera Campechana, at New Orleans, the editors of La Patria have late dates from Yucaian. The advices are of unusual importance. It appears that a conspiracy had been entered into among the Indians of various villages for an insurrection. One of them, who was entrusted with the secret, traitorously divulged it to the Governor of Valladolid. Through his management, the principals implicated in the affair were arrested and executed, the cacique Antonio Ay being the first. As soon as this became known, the Indians rose in some of the villages and mas-sacred all the whites and those of the mixed race, save the women, and not excepting those women might be enciente. The details of their excesses are horrible. The white race at once united in self-desence. The Government has appealed to the people to forget their party animosities and join for common protection. Seventeen Indian villages are involved in the insurrection. Government has forbidden the sale of arms and taken other measures for the public security We do not en er into the details of this affair, as they possess little interest, save to the people of Yuca-

tan themselves .- [Picayune. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS .- The lowing Government transports left yesterday for the seat of war, (says the New Orleans Pica-yune, August 24.) The prompt departure of such a number of troops indicate energy in the quartermaster's department.

For TAMPICO.—The United States steamer New Orleans, E. Auld, commander, with five companies second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hicks. Passengers: -Dr. Remes and Dr. Whitesides.
For Vera Cruz.-The United States steamship Massachuseus, with four companies second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under command of

Colonel Collins.

The chartered steamer Mary Kingsland, with one company 2d Regiment Illinois Volunters, and Capt., Conolly's company Louisiana Mountains. ed Volunieers, together with 70 teamsters for service in the Quartermaster's department of the

army of Gen. Scott.

Passengers - Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Hughes, of Maryland Battalion; W. H. Pease, U. S. A.; Dr. Canter, and Pedro Thullier.

The Telegraph will leave this day for the Brazos with a detachment of 12th Infantry, under Capt. Clinck.

THE ESCAPE OF PAREDES.-The more we think of this event, (says the New Orleans Picayane) the more unfortunate do we regard it for the cause of peace, faint as our hopes were before of the speedy termination of the war .-Grave censure will fall on official heads for the failure to arrest Paredes, and yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the Secretary of War and the diplomatic agents of the Government in Europe will be found to have discharged their duty in the premises in good time. It is not necessary to prejudge the case and designate more particularly those on whom the weight of respon-

sibility rests: public opinion has already declared itself with tatal distinctness. From Vera Cruz we learn that Senor Atocha met Gen. Paredes atter the latter landed and recognized him. Paredes is understood to have signified to him by a sign to "keep dark," and the handsome Senor did so for the space of an hour or more—at all events, until the distinguished Mexican had passed out of the city's gates. We have seen these facts written from Vera Cruz by a gentleman of sense and discretion. From him we learn, too, that Senor Atocha held a situation in the customs at Vera Cruz, from which he has been promptly dismissed for conniving at the escape of Paredes. Every day is further developing the fitness of Senor Atocha to act as the emis-

sarv of our Government! We learn, too, that Capt. Clark, the port cap-tain at Vera Croz, has been dismissed from his post for remissness in this affair of Paredes — We mention this and what we have said above of Atocha on the authority of a private letter from Vera Cruz from a gentleman who would not mislead us and who should be very well informed. It is his opinion that the English have had a more direct agency in the business than the facts vet developed show.

The correspondent of La Patria gives quite a dramatic scene between General Paredes and the Mexican who furnished him with the necessary supplies for his expedition into the interior. According to this, the merchant had been the political opponent of General Paredes in days gone by, but was touched by the appeal of the latter to his patriotism, the General avowing his purpose to be to throw himself into the arms of his countrymen, and procure a position in the army to assist in the salvation of his country. the sketch be funciful or not, we deem it the true

key to the part which Paredes will enact.

The same writer says that among the Mexicans of all parties the arrival of Paredes has exredes will be able to derive from the clergy the redes will be able to derive from the clergy the resources necessary to prolong the war for many years. It is conjectured, too, that the six States which have formed the Coalition and declared themselves opposed to any peace, may call upon Paredes to assume the leadership. Viewed in whatever light you choose, the return of Paredes is regarded as injurious to the designs of the U. States, and very possibly to those of Santa Anna. CENTRAL AMERICA.-Through La Patria we

learn that proclamations have been issued by the President of the State of Honduras and two Generals of division calling attention to the fate of the Republic of Mexico with a view to arouse them to aid their unfortunate neighbors. The Patria promises the details in another number— We cannot account for the inteference of any of the Republics which formerly constituted Central America in our quarrel, unless they are tampered with by England with a view to interferance to bring about a pacification. It is

RAN AWAY from the sub-criber, on the 16th insant, a Negro Man, WILLIAM, of small stature.
near thirty years old; complexion light, not enough so
to be called Mulatto; a Carpenter by trade; worked in
Richmond part of last year, with, it is helieved, a Mr.
Cratton; one of his eyes has been affected with infomation, the remains of it visible when he left, on close
inspection. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid
for his delivery to me in the county of Buckingham,
near New Canton, and reasonable expenses paid.
It is probable he has gone to Richmond, with the view
of getting out of the State.

August 24 -c2awJw

W. L. FONTAINE.

N CHANCERY-Virginia:-In Northampton County Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, May 28, 1847:
Edward Holland, who sues, &c., Plaintiff:

against
John L. Upshur's administrator, and al., Defendants.
This cause came on this day to be heard on the pa-pers formerly read, and on the report of the master com-missioner, filed on the 26th inst., made in pursuance of "Mr. F. Fleeber, from Matamoras, authorizes a statement in the New Orleans National that Col. Davenport, commanding here, had read an order to the troops on parade that Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico with the loss of 300 men. We must tell the National that Col. D. never read, or caused to be read, any such order, or ever had any confidence in the various reports of Gen. Scott being in the city of Mexico."

The following extracts are made from the Flag of the Ittis:

FROM MONTEREY.—Trains Attaced.

Mr. Coolridge, of the Massachusetts regiment, and several other gentlemen, direct from Monietrey, who left there on the 1st August, and arrived here on Monday last, furnish us with following particulars of the operations of the guerrillas on the Monterey road:

On the 30th July, an express mail wagon for Monterey, with an escort of seven men, under Lieutenant Reynolds, was attacked ten mites from Marin, by about sixty Mexicans. The mail driver succeeded in passing the ambuccade, and putting his horses to their speed, reached in safety the encampment of a train which was coming down from Monterey. The escott were scattered by the assault, and two of the number are missing, supposed to have been killed.

The next day after this attack, a merchant's train, composed of sixty mules and evertal wagons, under a small escort of citizens, was attacked at Plunia Aguds, by a large force of Mexicans, and the entire train captured. The assault was so suiden and overpowering, that no resistance could be offered. The first intimation of an attack was given by a discharge of fire arms from the thickets on each side of the road, and an immediate charge of cavalty on the train. The number of the attacking party could not be correctly ascertained, but it was supposed to be from 100 to 150. Immediate flight was the only had to be form 100 to 150. Immediate flight was the only had to be correctly ascertained, but it was supposed to be from 100 to 150. Immediate flight was the only had to be correctly ascertained, but it was sup

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 12, 1847.

All persons having claims against the estate of John L. Upshur, deceased, which have not already been reported, will present them to me, duly authenticated, or before Thursday, the 3th day of September next: And also all persons having claims against the estate of John D. Upshur, deceased, will exhibit them to me for sottlement on or before the aforesaid \$th day of September next.

SMITH NOTTINGHAM, C. C. S. C. July 16—cw8w bernext. SM July 16-cw9w

IN CHANCERY.—Vindinia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Cumberland county, on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1847:
Sarah A. Peers,
against

Eliza B. Mayo, in ner own right, and Jas. C. Mayo, trix of Thos. T. Mayo, deceased, and Jas. C. Mayo, Defendants.

The defendant, James E. Mayo, not having entered

FROM YUCATAN .- By the arrival of the Sutton & Southall's Agency. Sutton & Southall's Agency. THE subscribers have established a General Agency. The subscribers have established a General Agency. In Richmond, Va., and most respectfully offer their services to their friends, and the public generally, for the transaction of all business requiring an agent to said city. They promise punctuality and strict attention to the collection of accounts and claims of every description, selling all kinds of produce, hiring out servants, renting out and receiving rents of houses, effecting private sales of real estate, paying taxes on delinquent lands, and redeeming those that are sold, &c.

Pensioners who receive their semi annual pay in Richmond, are informed that correct forms with be remitted to them, with instructions for the proper authentication of their vouchers, if desired, for a moderate compensation.

empensation. Soldiers, Widows and Orphans, who may be entitled Soldiers, whow sand orphans, who may be entitled to claims from the United States, may have them promptly attended to, by placing them in the hands of the undersigned.

Office in Wellington Goddin's Building, on Bank street, nearly opposite the South gate of the Capitol Square.

JAMES T. SUTTION, Ja., JOHN B. SOUTHALL. Virginia Military Land Warrants bought and sold of July 16-com

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. PACULTY OF PHYSIC.

SESSION OF 1847-'S.—The Lectures will commence on MONDAY, 25th October, and continue until the 1st of March, ensuing.
Obstetric Surgery & Medical Jurisprudence—RICH.

ARD WILMOT BALL.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN,
M. D., L. L. D.
Surgery—NATHAN R. SMITH.
Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene—SAML,
CHEW, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology—JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—WILLIAM POW.
ER, M. D. enstrator of Anatomy-GEORGE W. MILTEN.

BERGER, M. D.

Instruction in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery every day at the Baltimore Infirmary, opposite the Medical College. The rooms for practical anatomy will be opened October 1st, under the charge of the Demonstrator. Fees for the entire course \$50. Comfortable board may be obtained in the vicinity of the Medical College for \$2.50 to 3.50 per week

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN,
Dean of the Faculty.

EDUCATION.

THE second session of my School, at Clifton, will commence on the 1st day of October, 1847, and end on the 1st day of August, 1848.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough proparation for College, in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. paration for College, in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Special attention will be given to the elementary branches of an English Education.

Opportunities are enjoyed of attending public worship on the Sabbath, and religious instruction will be given at home, in the Bible and Catechism.

TERMS—For Board and Tuition, including hedding, washing, lights and stationery, \$200—\$110 payable in advance, \$100 at the expiration of five months.

I wish to receive six or eight additional Scholars—Early application is requested.

PEYTON HARRISON.

REFERENCE—Gov. McDowell, Lexington, Va.; Sid-

PEYTON HARRISON
REFERENCE—Gov. McDowell, Lexington, Va., Sidney S. Baxter, Esq., Attorney General, Richmond, Va.
Mr. E. B. Bentley, do.
30 Richmond Whig and Watchtoan of the South requested to copy.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. THE next annual session of the University will commence on the 1st October, and continue without interruption until the 29th June. The Faculty is commend to follows: GESSNER HARRISON, M. D., Professor of Aurient Anguages.
M. SCHELE DE VERE, L. L. D., Professor of Modern Languages.
EDWARD H. COURTENAY, L. L. D., Professor of

Mathematics.
Mr. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemis-TAMES L. CABELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy

and Surgery.

HENRY HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Medicine.

WM. H. McGUFFEY, D. D. and L. L. D., Professor

WM. H. McGUFFEY, D. D. and L. L. D., Professor of Meral Philosophy.
Mr. JOHN B. MINOR, Professor of Law.
To be admitted into the University, the student must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty are authorized to dispense with this requisition in the case of application for admission by two brothers, one of whom may be under the age of sixteen.
If the applicant for admission has been a student at any other incorporated Seminary, he cannot be received into the University unless he produces a certificate from such Seminary, or other satisfactory evidence is the Faculty, with respect to his general good conduct. The whole necessary expenses, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money, are estimated as follows:
Board, including furniture and attendance, for nine months.

\$100

if a single Professor be attended, \$50; if wo, \$30 for each; if the e or more, \$25 each say Fuel and candles, to be furnished by the Proctor at cost and 5 per cent commission—estimated, if only one student in the dormitory, at \$30, if two in the same room, at Rent of an entire dormitory, \$16; for half, if occupied by two students, Use of Library and Public Rooms,

(Good washing may be had at from \$8 to \$10 for the

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Medical Department, the session is of the same length as the Academic Session—nine months—which enables the students to complete a curriculum of studies as extensive as that of any other Medical Institution in the Union, by attending only two lectures a day. They have, moreover, the advintage of daily rigid examinations on the subjects discussed in the daily rectures.

The expenses of the Medical students are the same as those of other students, with the addition of a discreting fee of \$5.

WM, S KEMPER. WM. S KEMPER. e of \$5. rector and Patron of the University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

To render education at the University of Virginia available to meritorious young men of limited means, the Visiters have provided that one student from each Senatorial District of the State shall be admitted without payment of Professors' fees or University charges, fines and penalties excepted.

Sintents admitted into the University on this foundation have the privilege of remaining two years; and in cases of great profice of this term may be protouged by the Board of Visiters. They are, however, subject, or expulsion, discussion or exclusion, as well as to the

of nine months.

The whole expense of board, &c., exclusive of ciothes and pocket money, and allowing a sufficient sum for the probable cost of text books, is estimated not to exceed \$100-but in the Professional Schools an additional cost of text books.

ernest—viz:
Feurth D. strict.—Kanawha, Mason, Jackson, Cabell,
Vayne, Logan, Nicholas and Fayette.
Tueslish District.—Augusta and Rockbridge.
Tueslish District.—Buckingham, Campbell, Cumeriand, and part of Appomatiox.
Therity seventh District.—Mecklenburg and Hallfax.
Thirtieth District.—Greensville, Brunswick and District.—Signal of Company of Compa

Applications of candidates should be accompanied by proper testimonials, and should reach the Universi-ty, being addressed to the Chairman of the Faculty, by the 20th of September. Persons interested should observe the following par

IN CHANCERY .- Vinginia :- At Rules held in the cery for the Richmond Circuit Superior Court of Chan 1847:

John C. Hobson, against
J. L. Lamotte, and other
The defendant above named not liaving entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appear by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this County and the satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this County and the said defendants de appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in September next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order he forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy. Teste, July 5-cw2m

IN CHANCERY.—Viscinia:—At a Circuit Superlor Court of Law and Chancery for Warwick county, beld at the Court-house of said county, on the 4th day of May, 1847:
William H. Curtis, Robert Curtis and Thos. Haynes,
infants, suing by Wm. C. Crafford, their next friend,
Piaintiffs:

against against Plaintiffs:
Christopher Curtis, in his own right, and as administrator of Thomas C. Curtis, jr., deceased, Edmind Curtis, Bamuel G. Curtis, Virginia A. Curtis, Wm C. Haynes, Edmund C. Charles and Martha J. his wife, John Robert Y. Weymouth and Elizabeth T. his wife, John S. Garrow and Ann D. his wife, and Thomas Wynne.

Befendants.

Robert 1. Veymouth and Embasic 1 this and Wynne Befendants.

Amongst other things, it was "further adjudged, or dered and decreed, that the defendant, Christopher Curtis, administrator of Thomas C. Curtis, ir, deceased, render before the Commissioner of this Court an account of his transactions as administrator of said decedent, which account the said Commissioner is to adjust, state and settle, and to the Court report, with any matters, specially stated, demed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated, and said Commissioner is to take an account of assatis of said intestate come to the hands of any other person by his order, or for his use; also, an account of the debts, claims and demands outstanding against said Estate, noting their rank and dignity, and whether they bind the heirs of the said intestate or not. And the said Commissioner is to fix a day certain, and give notice it he same by advertisement posted at the front door of the Court-house, and published in the Richmond Enquirer for four weeks successively, by which day the creditors a foresaid are to appear before him and prove their claims. In conformity to said notice, they are to be barred the benefit of this decree. And this cause is retained for forther directions.

Teste,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.